

Wood Delegate Named to Head Credentials

Edward D. Duffield, of New Jersey, Is Elected Chairman by 28 to 16; Hearing on Contests Resumed

Hitchcock Takes Interest Appeal From Committee Decision in Georgia Case Is Given Special Notice

CHICAGO, June 8.—Warfare over contesting state delegations, waged so vigorously all last week before the Republican National Committee, was resumed late today before the convention credentials committee.

Edward D. Duffield, of New Jersey, was elected chairman of the committee by 28 to 16 over C. H. Innes, of Massachusetts. William F. Laube, of Washington, was chosen secretary. Mr. Duffield was nominated by Charles B. Carter, of Maine, and Mr. Innes by C. E. Pickett, of Iowa, counsel for Governor Lowden in the National Committee hearings.

Chairman Duffield is said to be a Wood supporter and was active in the New Jersey campaign.

In evidence at the committee hearings began were Frank H. Hitchcock, Wood manager, and other campaign managers. Virtually all of the negroes denied seats by the National Committee also were heard.

Most of the National Committee contests were appealed until the roll was called for filing of contests. In addition Oregon announced a contest of one seat-at-large, that of Judge McCamant, of Portland, who intended to vote for General Wood, although Senator Johnson won the Oregon primary.

Of the 137 contests decided by the committee, appeals involving 101 seats were filed with the credentials committee, with an additional contest of the one Oregon vote.

No appeals were filed from Louisiana or North Carolina. From the former the national committee had seated twelve delegates of the faction headed by National Committeeman Kantz and counted for Lowden. From North Carolina the committee had seated seven delegates, led by National Committeeman Morehead, pledged to Judge Pritchard. The credentials committee, however, agreed that the appeals from any state might be filed later.

Delegates from the 5th Missouri District, which was denied representation by the national committee for alleged frauds, filed an appeal.

The Alabama contest, in which a negro challenged the seat of J. B. Atkinson, of Selma, a Lowden supporter, was dismissed after a brief statement by the negro.

The committee adopted a rule to limit hearings on delegates-at-large to ten minutes and districts to five, except in unusual cases.

Filing of the Oregon contest was postponed. Life Gleason, temporary convention secretary, holding New York's proxy, said no contest had been filed with the national committee, as required under the national committee rules. He said he had not yet adopted a motion to refuse consideration of contests not complying with the rules.

The entire Florida delegation on the temporary roll was seated without a contest. In the contest of the 1st Florida District, the eight Florida delegates six are pledged to Wood and two unpledged, but reported to favor Senator Johnson. The committee opposed a proposal to seat the eight delegates on the temporary roll, but invited to assist it in its work.

In the Arkansas contests, brought by negroes charging race discrimination, the committee seated the "regulars." By a vote of 27 to 23 the committee placed on the permanent roll the names of Johnson and his three associate delegates-at-large, who are for Lowden. The contest of Wood delegates of the Pickett faction was lost.

There were many heated arguments during consideration of the Georgia case. Johnson answering direct questions declared that he had not received money from any of the Presidential candidates, denying specifically that he had accepted \$9,500.

In the Georgia District, Walter Scott, of Savannah, aligned with the Johnson faction and seated by the National Committee, was placed on the permanent roll without a record vote. Another Lowden delegate on the temporary roll, W. F. Satterwhite, from the 2d Georgia District, was placed on the permanent roll.

A Wood delegate from the 4th Georgia District, C. D. Wiama, was placed on the permanent roll in the place of R. B. Butts, of the Johnson faction. The vote was 25 to 24. Three contests from the 5th, 7th and 8th districts, involving the Lowden delegates and one from Wood, on the temporary roll were withdrawn.

In the last Georgia contest from the 10th District, the committee upheld the National Committee's action seating Dr. Robert C. Williams, of Augusta, reported to favor Lowden. The contest of the Wood challenger, J. W. Lyons, of Augusta, was dismissed.

The action of the national committee in seating Frank Houston and James Cobb, unpledged, but regarded for Wood, from the District of Columbia, was sustained.

The committee affirmed action of the national committee by seating Representative Thomas D. Schall and L. M. Mithun, from the 10th Minnesota District, unseated. The "regular" delegates were pledged to Wood lost their appeal.

The four Mulvihill delegates at large from Mississippi reported favorable to Governor Lowden, were placed on the permanent roll and the appeal of the Howard faction from the National Committee ruling dismissed.

The Mulvihill delegates in each of the eight Mississippi districts also were seated, confirming the temporary roll.

The committee refused to hear a petition asking that Wallace McCamant, delegate at large from Oregon, be unseated on the ground that he "obtained his election by fraud."

McCamant, the petition said, refused to be bound by the Oregon preferential primary, which was carried by Senator Johnson. Prior to his election as delegate, it is said, he had promised to abide by the primary instructions.

The fourth Missouri district delegates on the temporary roll, favorable to Wood, were seated when the contestants failed to appear.

The delegates from the second and fourth Oklahoma districts placed on the temporary roll by the National Committee were ordered seated. The second district delegates are unseated, while the delegates from the fourth favor Lowden.

The four Wood delegates from the 1st Oklahoma district, seated by the National Committee, were placed on the permanent roll. The four, including two women, were the contesting delegates before the National Committee.

L. D. Disney, of Oklahoma, member of the Credentials Committee, opposed seating the Wood delegates. Miss Ethel Delight McKinley, of New York City, a Republican woman's organizer, appeared in behalf of the women delegates.

Idol of Convention Suffragists



Mrs. Nicholas Longworth

Daughter of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt photographed in Chicago, where she is an interested spectator at the Republican National Convention. She received a stirring ovation from her sister suffragists at a meeting on Monday.

Mrs. Wood's Daily Receptions Popular

Wife of General Never Makes Speeches, but Wins Husband Support

From a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, June 8.—A feature of the crowded life of the Congress Hotel lobby is the daily reception of Mrs. Leonard Wood at the headquarters down at the end of Peacock Alley.

Mrs. Wood is on hand every day at 4 o'clock meeting the obscure and the well known workers in her husband's campaign. Does she hold their support? Listen to this:

One of the men who met with an agricultural district near Chicago. He was in Chicago just looking around at the convention, and through the crowd at the Congress he finally was shunted into the Wood headquarters. There he received the general welcome and was introduced to Mrs. Wood. She conversed with him a few moments about everything in general except the campaign. As he started to go he told her:

"I hadn't decided yet for whom I was going to vote, but I guess now it will be the General. You look so wholesome."

Since January Mrs. Wood has been in the headquarters every day that she was not out campaigning with her husband. None of the petty routine of headquarters work is too small for her to do. The women who have been managing the Leonard Wood headquarters here swear by her. She is never tired, always pleasant and glad to talk to the many persons who want to meet her. She never does any public speaking, but contributes a valuable part to her husband's popularity with rare charm. Miss Harriet Vittum, head of the women's division of the Wood campaign, says she is a great drawing card.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Kansas, is one of the women leaders working for General Wood. At the meeting in headquarters this afternoon she made an informal speech. Amelia Bingham and Miss Maude Wetmore also gave talks.

There are more women actively campaigning for Leonard Wood here than for any other candidate except Governor Lowden. The number of Lowden supporters is explained by the fact that this was the center of all activity for Governor Lowden's candidacy from the beginning. The Lowden workers are concentrated in Chicago.

Everywhere one turns there are Wood workers offering buttons, bright-colored quills and other campaign emblems. And the headquarters is an example of equal representation for women if there ever was one politically.

**\$1,900,000 Demanded
By Blackmail Gang**

**Suspect Held Said to Have
Confessed Writing Letter to Head
of Big Chemical Works**

MIDLAND, Mich. (Wednesday), June 9.—Postal inspectors yesterday began investigation of an alleged confession of Charles Schermerhorn, a Clare farmer, that he wrote a letter to H. H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Works, threatening destruction of the plant unless \$1,900,000 in currency was placed at a designated spot last night.

Schermerhorn was arrested by a detective who carried a package to the place and found him in hiding. The prisoner, the officer stated, said that he was forced to write the letter by a gang of blackmailers.

The Dow Benzol Plant was damaged by an explosion several years ago after similar letters had been ignored.

**Fourteen Injured in Chicago
When Elevated Trains Crash**

CHICAGO, June 8.—Fourteen persons were injured, one seriously, when a west bound elevated train crashed into the rear of another to-night. Most of the injured were cut by flying glass.

Failure of the motorman of the rear train to see the train in front was given as the cause of the accident.

Women to Get Voice in Chief Party Council

(Continued from page one)

Mrs. Frank Dodson, of Iowa, and Mrs. Raymond Robins, of Chicago.

Some Recognition Possible

"The rules will not be changed at this convention for equal representation of women," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay to-night, "although I still believe that it should have and might have been done."

"We did, however, make some headway and got some recognition. The executive committee will be increased from ten to fifteen members. Seven of these need not be members of the national committee. The word 'woman' is not mentioned, but it is understood that seven of the executive committee may be women."

"The offices of vice-chairman and assistant secretary were created this afternoon, with the understanding that they would be women, although again the word 'woman' was not placed in the new ruling."

"What the women wanted and what they ought to have had was the vice-chairmanship of the national committee."

"I am still expecting more and hoping for greater representation."

In her speech yesterday to the women delegates and alternates Miss Hay told them to go back to their states and work for equal representation. She said to-night that she would continue urging that program.

"The question of finishing up the ratification of the Federal women's suffrage amendment was presented to the resolutions committee to-night."

Miss Hay, as acting president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, presented the following suggested plank to the committee:

Suffrage Plank Presented

"The Republican party pledges continued support for the immediate ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment which was passed by a Republican Congress. Of the thirty-five states which have ratified the amendment, twenty-nine are Republican, and we strongly urge the united effort of the Republican party to effect complete ratification in the remaining Republican states, Connecticut and Vermont, in time for the women to participate in the approaching election."

The League of Women Voters had a hearing before the Resolutions Committee following that of the suffragists, and the National Education Association also was represented in a plea for increased pay for school teachers.

In spite of the fact that the women feel themselves somewhat out in the cold, they already have driven in a wedge at the convention which will mean greater representation as they continue in their political work.

Twenty-six women delegates took their places among the 984 men in the convention to-day. The number does not sound impressive, but in the light of women's representation in former conventions it is a good showing. California has the largest number of women delegates, five at large. Iowa is next with four. Missouri has three and New York two—Miss Helen Varick Boasell and Mrs. Florence Knapp.

140 Delegates and Alternates

The number of women delegates and alternates to the convention is 140. Many states conceded them places as alternates. Missouri has the greatest number of alternates and delegates, thirty-two having been sent, and New York is second in this representation with twenty-two.

From the South, one woman delegate-at-large from Kentucky, five women from Tennessee and four from Oklahoma are the only woman representatives. All of the women have been sent from suffrage states.

The state delegations in choosing their representatives to committees of the convention did not neglect the women. From New York Mrs. Florence Knapp was chosen to represent the state as honorary vice-president of the convention. The Dakotas accorded the

Penrose, by Leased Wire, Commands the Old Guard

Tries Over Telegraph and Long-Distance Telephone
From Sickroom to Galvanize Into Action the
Steam Roller Famous in Previous Conventions

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Thirty feet of insulated wire lying close to the floor in the old-fashioned dwelling at 1831 Spruce Street constitutes the medium through which a modern political neocromancer is seeking to galvanize into action the stalled steam roller of the "Old Guard" at the Republican convention in Chicago.

Senator Boies Penrose, held prisoner in his home here by grave illness, is still a picturesque and potential figure connected with the great quadrennial gathering to select a standard bearer for the Republican party.

The wire is connected at one end with a telephone convenient to a Western Union Telegraph operator in the second story front of the Penrose domicile and at the other with a like instrument in the drawing room occupied by the senior Senator himself.

King Implicitly Trusted

The man most frequently at the other end in the Windy City is said to be John T. King, national committeeman from Connecticut. King was refused custody of the Penrose proxy, but is functioning in the interest of the "Old Guard." It is no secret that Penrose trusts King implicitly and the latter is keeping the Pennsylvania in close touch with every move made by the Keystone delegation and every other body of delegates.

In addition to the specially installed long distance telephone there is a direct telegraph wire to Congress Hall, where the Pennsylvania delegation, headed by Governor Sproul, is staying. A private operator mans this instrument and immediately reports to the senator's secretary, Leighton C. Taylor, the more important of the messages.

Urges Strong Ticket

Senator Penrose sent out the following

Deadlock Like 1888 Is Predicted by Flinn

From a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, June 8.—William Flinn, Progressive, of Pittsburgh, who was one of the chief Roosevelt lieutenants in 1912 and who has been active in all Republican conventions for thirty-five years, predicts a long deadlock in the choice of the Republican nominee.

"The preliminary situation is exactly the same as it was in 1888, when the convention was deadlocked for a week," said Flinn. "When this convention does nominate the nomination will be made on the floor by the delegates themselves. The delegates have not forgotten 1912, and the nomination will not be stolen."

same honor to two women, Dr. Helen Peabody, of South Dakota, and Miss Minnie J. Nielson, of North Dakota, serving in the same capacity that Mrs. Knapp represents New York.

Mrs. South, of Kentucky; Mrs. Manley Fosseen, of Minnesota; Miss Della Boyd, of Nevada, and Mrs. M. H. Hankins, of Tennessee, were chosen for the committee on rules and order, but they were not elected to offices on the committee. Mrs. Frank Dodson, of Iowa, is a member of the Organization Committee, and Miss Anna M. Anderson, of the committee to notify the Vice-President.

Mrs. Manley Fosseen, delegate at large from Minnesota, was the first woman to speak from the floor of the convention. She offered a resolution for the election platform committee. Mrs. Fosseen read the resolution herself, instead of sending it up for the secretary to read.

A woman was appointed by Chairman W. H. Hays to the committee to escort temporary chairman Henry Cabot Lodge to the platform—Mrs. J. B. Hume, delegate-at-large from California.

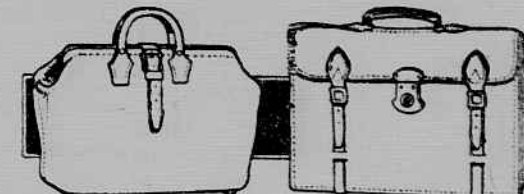
Hiram Johnson Of Bodie Type; No Waistline

(Continued from page one)

in which he pointed out that salvation could come to America only through the Republican party, Bryan yawned. Nevertheless, Bryan still lacks the sophistication befitting a newspaper reporter. He made no progress. Four years ago he came to Chicago carrying a notebook. That is gone now. He wrote not a single line during the Johnson meeting. But unfortunately he had not yet been able to break himself of the habit of joining in the applause. Of course, he may get by as a convention correspondent, but we advise his paper not to risk its tradition and its dignity by ever sending him out to cover a show.

It was much harder to get into the Auditorium for a political meeting than it ever was when there was nothing more attractive than a play at the theater. Only the influence of Franklin P. Adams passed us through the line of policemen who shut all doors at 8 o'clock. We had a ticket, but they sneered at it. We spoke heatedly of the rights and powers of the press, but nobody paid any attention, except one policeman, who said wearily, "show your credentials."

We didn't have any, but in rummaging around in our pockets we found a letter of introduction to somebody which F. P. A. had written for us. We handed that to the policeman, and after taking one look at the signature, he said, "come on in." By a happy chance, Mr. Adams, in his customary whimsical manner, had signed the letter, "Your old schoolmate, Bois Penrose."



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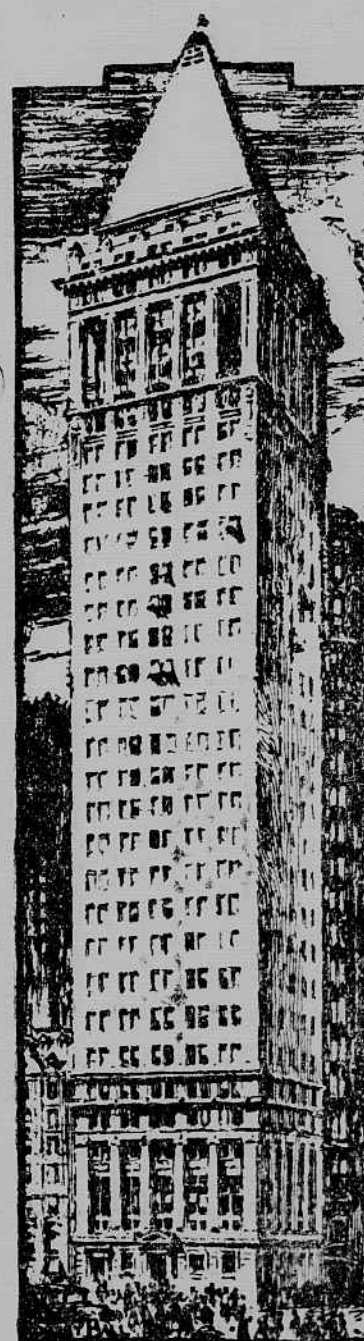
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